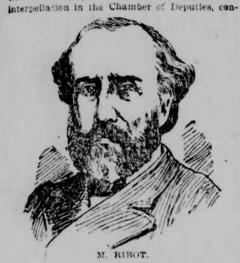
#### Vol LV... No. 17,880.

RESIGNATIONS TO PRESIDENT FAURE-A

TO BE FORMED-THE DEBATE IN

THE CHAMBER ON M. ROUA-

Parls, Oct. 23 .- The Ribot Ministry was overthrown to-day by an adverse vote on M. Rouanet's



semning the Government's course in regard to the Southern Railway scandals. The motion was

This motion was adopted by a vote of 310 to The Ministers immediately filed out of the Chamber and proceeded to the Palace of the Elysée, the residence of President Faure, where they placed their resignations in his hands. It is expected that the next Cabinet will consist of a Bourgeois-Peytral combination.

THE RETIRING CABINET.

The retiring Ministry was constituted as fol-President of the Council and Minister of Finance-M. RIBOT.

Minister of the Interior-M. LEYGUES.
Minister of Foreign Affairs-M. HANOTAUX.
Minister of Public Instruction and Worship-M.

Justice-M. TRARIEUX.
the Colonies-M. CHAUTEMPS.
Commerce-M. ANDRE LEBON.
Agriculture-M. GADAUD.
Marine-Vice-Admiral BESNARD.
(War-General ZURLINDEN.
Public Works-M. DUPUY-DUTEMPS.

The downfall of the Cabinet caused great ex-Mitement in the city, and large crowds assembled about the Chamber. The excitement was all the more intense as the defeat of the Cabinet was practically speaking totally unexpected. The opinion expressed in the "Gaulois" that it was possible that the Ministry would be driven out of office on M. Rouanet's interpellation in nowise voiced the general view, and in political circles scarcely a doubt was entertained that the Government would be successful in securing a vote of confidence from the Chamber. The result of the vote came as a bolt from the blue, even to many

In his speech on his interpellation M. Rouane: reiterated his statement that the facts of the fraud had long been known to a majority of the members of the Chamber, but that they had maintained an icy attitude when the suggestion was made that the real culprits be prosecuted. He closed by demanding that M. Trarieux, the Minister of Justice, should give the names of the real beneficiaries of the frauds, and that the Government should resolutely prosecute the offenders. M. Rouanet was followed by other speakers for and against the interpellation, and then M. Tra rieux as ended the tribune and made a brave de lence of the Government. - He scoffed at the sug gestion that the Government was screening culprits and declared that the late Baron de Reinach, who was badly mixed up in the Panama Canal scandal, was the only person who had benefited by the frauds. M. Trarieux gave the rames of the members of the rallway syndicate and the number of the shares held by them. He closed by appealing to the Chamber to cast a tensible vote on the interpellation.

### DENGUNCED BY REPUBLICANS

The Centrists warmly applauded M. Trarleux at the close of his speech, and it seemed as though the debate had ended in favor of the Cabinet. But M. Jourdan, a Republican member, intervened, and in a satirical speech rebuked the Ministry for playing a cruel comedy.

M. Camille Pelletan, Radical Republican, then emphasized the judicial paradox of acquitting Martin, André and Robin and condemning Magnier. He insisted that documents had ! en eliminated from the brief at the trial of Martin and that the Government had connived at the

M. Trarieux again said that it was impossible

for the Government to prosecute men who had not incurred penal responsibilities.

M. Ribot, the Frime Minister, then offered to accept the order of the day pure and simple, but

the offer was rejected.

Dr. Herbert, Republican, then moved that the Chamber interdict its members from participating in financial syndicates.

M. Ribot accepted the motion and it was unani-

mously adopted.

The vote was then taken, with the result above given, on M. Rouanet's metion, which, in addition to calling on the Minister of Justice to prosecute all the guilty persons, demanded that the report of M. Flory, one of the two official accountants in the judicial investigation of the scandal, be laid on the table

be laid on the table. Shortly after the withdrawal of the Ministers for the purpose of tendering their resignations to President Faure, the Chamber adjourned un-

til November 4. M. Ribot, the Premier of the French Cabinet, and

M. Hanotaux, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, are the only ones whose political standing and reputa-tion cannot suffer from the adverse vote of the Chamber, which caused the resignation of the Ministry. The record of M. Hanotaux's services to France has been made brilliant by his handling of the Franco-Russian "entente," during the presen the Franco-Russian "entente," during the presence of Prince Lobanoff at the fall manoeuvres of the French Army. As to the Premier, M. Ribot, he ac-cepted the Premiership as a patriotic duty when the sudden resignation of President Casimir-Perier the sudden resignation of President Casimir-Perier and the unexpected election of M. Felix Faure as President of the Republic left France in an embarrassed actuation. Unfortunately, there is no longer any cohesion or unity between the members of French Cabinels, who are not chosen by the Premier, but forced on him by the different political factions. M. Ribot, therefore, could not difficial factions. M. Ribot, therefore, could not difficult actions. Minister of war, adheagues. General Zurinden, Minister of War, Adheagues. General Zurinden, Minister of War, Adheagues, the Colonial Secretary, managed the Madassascar expedition in a manner which caused great indignation in France, Meanwhile, M. Trarieux, the Minister of Justice, handled the scandals of the Southern railways, and M. Leygues, the Minister of the Interior, managed the famous Carmaux strike in such a bungling way that the whole coun-

MASS-MEETING AT COOPER UNION to-night. Mayor Strong will preside. Ex-Mayors Hewitt, Edson and Grant will speak on the great issue of the day—Canal Improvement.—(Adv.

THE RIBOT MINISTRY FALLS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PARIS

ALMOST WITHOUT WARNING THE GOVERNMENT IS DEFEATED.

FOUTHERN RAILWAY SCANDAL THE CAUSE

A VOTE OF CENSURE PASSED BY THE DEPUTIES.

ALL THE MINISTERS IMMEDIATELY HAND THEIR RESIGNATIONS TO PRESIDENT FAURE—A

try was dissatisfied. Not a complaint, however, was ever made against the management of the finances, which was in charge of M. Ribot, the Premier.

The scandalous affeir of the Southern Railway must have been eagerly taken up by the Chamber as a plausible pretext to overthrow the Cabinet, and thus escape the more embarassing question of the Carmaux strike. It was known that this question would be presented against the management of the Premier.

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THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY SCANDAL

The Ministry which has just gone out of office was constituted on January 27, 1895, ten days after Republic. Like the preceding Ministry of M. Dupuy, the Ribot Cabinet has been overthrown on a railway question. Some time ago a magisterial investigation was begun into the connection of certain French Senators and Deputies with the South of France Railway syndicate, due to an accusation made in the Chamber by M. Rouanet. M. Rouanet declared that M. Edmond Magnier, a Senator from Var and at that time chief editor of the "Evenement." had received \$1,500 francs as part of the profits of the syndicate, which had been organized by the late Baron de Reinach, of Penama Canal notoriery. Later a report was made by M. Flory, the official accountant in the inquiry, which supplied overwhelming evidence against the members of the syndicate.

The railway in question was a short one built

The railway in question was a short one, built with a few branches in two or three departments of southeastern France. Corruption of officials and other illegal practices were resorted to to obtain the concession for the road and its branches and a guarantee of interest on the capital, which was watered to an incredible extent. The budgets of the departments were crippled for years to come to build and support the railway, which passes through a region incapable of furnishing traffic of any consequence. The result of the inquiry was the arrest of a number of politician and dishonest contractors. Senator Magnier was indicted, but before he could be brought to trial he disappeared. Subsequently he returned to Paria, and surrendered impelies to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 100 france.

against those concerned in the railway scandal upset the Ministry, is a Socialistic Republican, and represents the second circumscription of the eighteenth arrondissement of the Seine, He was born at Oupla, Hérault, on August 14, 1855. In 1880 he was elected a member of the Municipal Council of Paris, and was re-elected it 1898. In the latter year he was for the first time elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, defeating Abbe Garnier, Christian Socialist, and M. Lelorrair, Socialist, He is a journalist by profession, being connected with the Socialist paper "Cri du Peuple," and also with the "Revue Socialiste." Gustave Armand Rouanet, whose activity

HE THINKS CLEVELAND IS TOO SLOW

GOVERNOR MATTHEWS, IT IS SAID, WILL ADVO-

CATE A MORE VIGOROUS FOREIGN POLICY. Chleago, Oct. 28 .- An Indianapolis dispatch says in his forthcoming speech at Atlanta on Cuban Independence Day intends to take advanced grounds on the question of the Monroe Doctrine. The Governor has recently made it known on sev e al occasions that he believes this Government should adopt a more vigorous policy. He believes the Cuban insurgents should have been recognized as heligerents; believes the Administration has been too slow in getting at the facts in the Waller case, and he believes the Administration should stand by the Mouroe Doctrine in dealing with the Venezueian question. Some of the Governor's friends were afraid that he might be too radical in his Atlanta speech, but he has informed them that he does not propose to play the part of a sensationalist. He believes the American people are not quite satisfied with our foreign policy, and he proposer to tell in his speech, if possible, why they are not satisfied.

#### LOW LEVEL ON THE LAKES.

EFFECT OF THE DROUGH STRONGLY SHOWN-LOSSES TO SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Chicago, Oct. 28 .- The stage of water on the lakes, which has been extremely low all season, has, within the last formight, dropped to the lowest point in the history of latter-day navigation. The effect has been disastrous to shipping, and so serious have the delays become that the boom in freight rates is being largely overcome. The troubles on account of low water have been aggravated by continued drouth. The fluctuations caused by changes of winds, added to the natural low stage, have uncovered dangerous shoals and reefs, which vessels have passed over in safety on Government ranges for years. Bonts are now frequently from two to five days longer than their usual time in making the run up from Buffalo, and the insurance losses for the last two weeks on account of low water exceed \$120,000.

### PRAIRIE FIRES FANNED BY A WIND.

Crown Point, Ind., Oct. 28.-High winds, follow ng the long drou'h, nave fanned the prairie fire in southern portion of Porter and Jasper counties until life and property are threatened. The tes until life and property are threatened. The land now burning is reclaimed swamp and belongs to Neison Morris & Co., of Chicago. Twelve thousand acres have been burned over. Yesterday the fire, which war all on the north side of the Kankakee River, made a leap at Sandy Hook of 100 feet across the stream, and is now burning in the timber on the other side. Should the wind continue in its present direction, the city of Wheatheld may be reached by the flames. No accurate estimate of the damage can be made, but it will reach \$50,000. There are rumors that three lives have been lost near Kouts, but they are apparently without foundation.

A GALE BLOWING OVER THE LAKES. Buffalo, Oct. 28.-The storm which struck here early last evening was one of the most severe of son. Fortunately there were not many vessels affoat, as a fleet of about thirty, which was ready to leave on Friday, had been warned to remain in port, and all obeyed except the schooner George Davis, which is now ashore twenty miles up the lake. The storm reached its height at 9 o'clock this morning, and brought with it a heavy, we the piers, casting sheets of water forty feet in

show. Along the hardor great waves broke on the piers, casting sheets of water forty feet in the air. The life-saving crews were all on duty, and the boats made ready for service. A number of vessels are expected from the upper lake, and tugs are keeping a lookout for them. The thermometer registered 33 above at 11 a. m.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 28.—The southwest gale which is blowing to-day has lowered the water in Lake St. Clair about three feet at Grosse Point Shoal. The steamers M. M. Drake, German, Veronica, Amboy and Robert Rhodes are hard aground on the shoal, and cannot be moved until the water rises. A large fleet of vessels is anchored in Lake St. Clair, above the lightship, for high water to enable them to pass Grosse Point Shoals.

St. Joseph, Mich., Oct. 28.—The steamer Peerless, of the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Line, which left the harbor at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon bound for Chicago without cargo, was forced to turn back on account of the heavy gale and sea, and in attempting to enter the harbor at 6 o'clock yesterday evening went aground on the bar in the channel. She was subsequently floated.

### FIRES ON THE BLUE RIDGE.

Lexington, Va., Oct. 28.-Destructive forest fires Lexington, Va., Oct. 28.—Destructive forest fires are raging on the Blue Ridge Mountains north-east of here. The Ridge divides Rockbridge and Amherst counties. The long drouth has made the extensive timber lands in this region very fry, and thousands of acres are burning, and unless rain soon falls untold damage will be done.

### TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 23.—The completed State ensus shows a population of 2,057,250. In 1859 it was 1,911,856, showing a net gain of 145,354.

was 1,911,806, showing a net gain of 145,354.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 28.—Heavy shipments of spirits from here continue, the collections for Saturday being the largest since April 39. The total amount was £0,000, more than \$50,000 of this being paid by the Atlas, an independent house. Preparations have been concluded for the starting of the Peoria plants of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company. The Manhattan is expected to start November 2, and the Monarch November 3. Large shipments of cattle have been received within the last few days, and all the barns are now heavily stocked.

Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 28.—A dispatch to "The Leader" from Waverly, N. Y., says: "The M. P. Steward furniture works and planing mill at Sayre, Penn., comprising four brick buildings, two miles south of here, were entirely destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, together with two adjoining residences and a barn. The total loss is \$20,000. Nearly two hundred men are thrown out of employment by the fire, which is supposed to have been of incendiary origin."

Huntington, W. Va., Oct. 28.—Twenty guests at the Adelphi Hotel were taken suddenly sick last night, being possoned from eating asparagus in oyster soup. Homer Smith, proprietor of the Phoenix Hotel, at Point Pleasant, is specchiess and cannot recover. William Baker, a New-York travelling man: J. W. P. Powers, a Wheeling drummer; Harry Ramy and wife, of Huntington; B. W. Sterling, proprietor of the hotel, and his daughter, Mary, are also dangerously iii.

#### ANOTHER OSBORN RUNNING. HOLMES ON TRIAL AT LAST.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY OCTOBER 29, 1895.—FOURTEEN PAGES.

THEFT REVIVED.

NING FOR SENATOR IN THE PUTNAM-DUTCHESS-COLUMBIA DISTRICT, WANTS

> HIS NAME SPELLED WITHOUT THE FINAL "E." [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Poughkeepsie, Oct. 28.-Among the Senate districts which David B. Hill and the members of the Democratic State Committee are working hard to capture is the one in which this county -Dutchess-is situated. It stretches along the east bank of the Hudson River from the northern border of Westchester County well up toward the city of Albany, and it contains the counties of Putnam, Dutchess and Columbia. One of the reasons for the Democratic activity in the district is the fact that James W. Hinkley, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, lives here in Poughkeepsie. He is the head of the local street railway corporation and proprietor of the Democratic newspaper. He selected William Church Osborn, of Putnam County, as his candidate for State Senator, and he is attempting to elect Mr. Osborn by a "still hunt."

Osborn is a rich man. That is an indispensable qualification this year for Democratic candidates for office, as Tammany Hall's corruption fund, collected by blackmailing the liquor-dealers of New-York, is no longer forthcoming. It is by the lavish employment of Mr. Osborn's money that Mr. Hinkley hopes to elect the Democratic candidate.

· But there is an obstacle to Mr. Osborn's elec tion, which is curiously indicated by his urgent request to the newspapers of the district at the time of his nomination that his name be spelled without any final "e"-Osborn, and not Osborns. Every voter in this part of the State remembers the counting in of Edward Osborne, a Democratic Senator, from the district in the fall of 1891. It was a crime which shocked the a Democratic Senator, from the district in fall of 1891. It was a crime which shocked the people of the United States, which helped to transfer New-York from the Democratic into the Republican column, and which crushed out the political life of Isaac H. Maynard. It is no wonder that William Church Osborn wishes the commission of that gigantic election fraud the leaders of the Democratic party here to

be forgotten.

The Republican party, as if in special remembrance of that period, have nominated William C. Daley, of Chatham, as their candidate for State Senator. Mr. Daley and John I. Piatt, the well-known Editor of "The Poughkeepsie Eagle," were the two Republicans who complained to the courts about the fraudulent secting of Edward Osborne in the Senate. Twice they took their case to the Court of Appeals decided against Osborne, a decision which was not respected by the Democratic State Board of Carvasaers. The second time they took the

peals decided against Osborne, a decision which was not respected by the Democratic State Board of Canvasters. The second time they took the case there they obtained an order that the members of the Board of Canvassers be punished for contempt of court, and the members of that board have since had to pay a fine. But, what was of more value, Mr. Daley and Mr. Platt by their proceedings have induced the courts to declare formally that the Democratic party had no legal right to the Legislature of 1891.

Mr. Daley is a highly respected citizen of Columbia County, and is proving a strong candidate in every part of the district. The supporters of Osborn have attempted to swindle the voters by getting his name on the blanket ballot in the column of nominations made by the Democratic Party Reform Organization. Five Democratic met here in Poughkeepsle and held three successive alleged conventions. They nominated Osborn for Senator, a county ticket and an Assembly candidate. But William Church Osborn is not likely to be elected, even by feaud. The political tide is against him and his party.

The Republicans have nominated A. B. Gray and John Hanna for the Assembly in Dutchess County. They are strong candidates. Hamilton Fish has been renominated in Putnam County. In 1892 the counties composite this district cast 16,606 votes for Harrison and 16,395 for Cleveland, giving Harrison a plurality of 211 votes. In 1894 Mr. Morton, as the Republican candidate for Governor, had 2,239 plurality. Governor Morton lives in the district and has persocally shown a keen interest in the election of a Republican Senator. The Democrats have not registered well, and

in the district and has personally shown a keen interest in the election of a Republican Senator. The Democrats have not registered well, and there are indications that the district will be carried by the Republican party by a large majority. The election crime of 1891 is not yet forgotten.

## LEFT THE JUMPER TO HIS DEATH.

THE AUTHORITIES AFTER THOSE WHO ASSISTED CALLAHAN TO MAKE HIS FATAL LEAP.

Poughkeepsie, Oct. 28 (Special).-The last chapte of the story of Callahan's death leap from the Poughkeepsie Bridge has by no means bee corded as yet, and before Coroner Hashrouck's jury gets through with Callahan's so-called New-York friends there will evidently be several sensations added to the one already made by Callahan. Coroner Hasbrouck arrived at Dean's Fotel, where Callahan died last night, early this morning and took charge of the body. A jury was at once im-panelled, and James Feeler, a fruit grower, of Highland, was made foreman. The inquest has been set down for Saturday afterneon at 1 o'clock, and before that time Coroner Hasbrouck will hav a consultation with the District-Attorney, to ascer tain what course to pursue in regard to the mor who assirted Callahan to perform the perilous leap nessed the jump, and the case will be thoroughly investigated.

When Callahan arrived a: Highland Sunday morn-

When Callahan arrived a: Highland Sunday morning he was accompanied by J. P. Eckherdt, William Lloyd, William Alkman, Thomas Sullivan, E. F. Madder, George Hankinson and several others. Before the jump was made Callahan's friends seemed enthusiastic over his determination and pinck. When the jumper was lying on the barroom floor in the hotel, and was rapidly becoming weaker from the loss of blood, his "friends" became alarmed and summoned physicians. If the physician had been sent for at the proper time, immediately after the jump. Callahan would undoubtedly have been alive to-day. As soon as the physicians said he could not live through the night, all of his "friends" seemed to be anxious, and when the 5-15 o'clock train left Highland, it took with it the entire New York party, and left Callahan in the hotel to die, deserted and alone. Callahan's brother-in-law, John J. Nugent, of No. 44 Third-ave, a photographer, arrived at Highland to-night and claimed the body of the dead bridge-jumper. He will take the body to New-York to-morrow morning, and the funeral will be held from Nugent's house on Wednesday. He disclaims all knowledge of the deed, and says that he does not know who the men were who accompanied Callahan.

Inquiry yesterday at various sporting resorts failed to show that Patrick King Callahan, whose leath from jumping off the Poughkeepsie Bridge was reported in yesterday morning's Tribune, mad the leap for anything but notoriety. At John Eck-hardt's saloon, in Centre-st., it was denied that Eckhardt had returned from Poughkeepsie, if he had gone there. Nothing was known at the saloon at West Broadway and Spring-st, where Callahan was bartender, about bringing his body here. Callahan, on going away, said he would be back on Mohday.

Bethlehem, Penn., Oct. 28.—Ground was broken it. South Bethlehem to-day for a new silk mill which is to be built by Lipps & Sutton. The new mill will cost \$50,000 and will employ 600 hands.

# Indianapolis, Oct. 28.-The stockholders of the In-

dianapolis, Decatur and Western Railroad Company to-day passed a vote authorizing the issue of \$1,821,000 bonds.

#### A CHICAGO JEWELRY FIRM EAILS. Chicago, Oct. 28.-A sign on their door yesterday

announced that Kasper & Barnes, jewellers in Mc Vicker's Theatre building, had made an assignment late Saturday night for the benefit of their credit-ors. Alfred H. Wittstein is the assignee The ors. Alfred H. Wittstein is the assignee. The assets are said to be \$130,000 and the liabilities None of the creditors of the concern was sioc.000. None of the creditors of the concern was preferred in the assignment. Mr. Loesch, attorney for the firm, said: "They have been in difficulty for some time by reason of overbuying and dull business. The creditors have practically agreed to give them a two years' extension, and Mr. Kasper went East last night to endeavor to perfect this arrangement. The creditors are nearly all wholesale jewellers in New-York and manufacturing jewellers in New-Jerscy."

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES. Wear Knox nats, made by American working-nen. They lead the world.-Advt

MEMORIES OF THE MAYNARD SENATE HIS COUNSEL, UNABLE TO GET MORE TIME, WITHDRAW.

WHY WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN, WHO IS RUN- THE PRISONER REFUSES TO ACCEPT COUNSEL ASSIGNED BY THE COURT AND UNDER-

TAKES HIS OWN DEFENCE.

Philadelphia, October 28.-Herman W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, was arraigned in the Criminal Court of Philadelphia to-day to defend his life against the charge of having murdered Benjamin F. Pietzel in this city on November 2, 1894. In anticipation of the crowd of morbid people who would be attracted to the scene, cordons of police guarded all the entrances, and only those having

business in the courtroom were admitted. Directly after the prisoner had been placed in the dock and Judge Arnold had taken his seat on the bench, Holmes's two attorneys, Messrs. Rotan and Shoemaker, asked for a continuance of the case. This request was refused. Then the defendant's lawyers announced that they would withdraw from the case. The Judge expressed his surprise at such unprecedented action at the beginning of a murder trial, and told the two attorneys that if they withdrew they placed themin jeopardy of being disbarred.

At this point Holmes, rising from his seat in the dock, said: "May it please the Court, I have no inclination to ask the present counsel to continue in the case when I can see it will be against their own interests. Bearing this fact in mind, I have within the last few moments discharged them from the case."

The Court-They cannot be discharged from the case, and if they leave the court they will be punished as lawyers are punished for disobedience.

Mr. Rotan-We do not ask to leave the court or to leave the case, but we desire, as we said some time ago, to have further time, and now, rather than go on with the case, we ask to withdraw.

The Court-Gentlemen, as I said before, your application to withdraw is refused.

Holmes-If the Court please, it I can have a continuance even for one day I feel sure-The Court-That has been refused already. We can go on with the business to-day, and keep the

case running for a day or two. Holmes-Will not the case be allowed to go over for a day when I state to the Court that I can get another lawyer to attend to my interests?

The Court-You will have time to-morrow to get another lawyer, but the case must go on to-day. The Court thereupon appointed two attorneys to conduct the prisoner's defence. Holmes announced that he would not accept the lawyers. appointed by the Court, and that he would conduct his own defence

It was evident from the Judge's manner that he believed the withdrawal of Holmes's original counsel from the case had been decided upon in the event of a failure to secure a

The calling of a jury was then begun. Enoch Turner was the first talesman, and when the District-Attorney had accepted him as a juror Holmes asked for a continuance until he bould secure counsei. Judge Arnold declared, with considerable firmness, that the case must go on to-day, that his lawyers had no right to withdraw, but that if they did he (Holmes) could secure counsel in time for them to appear to-morrow. The Judge's declaration was made more emphatic by this -tatement: Holmes, I think you ought to understand that I don't want any advice from you as regards this case." Holmes then turned his attention to examining Turner, and chailenged him peremptorily. Turner was excused.

The next juror called was Frederick Schlump, sr. He was found to be unobjectionable to the Commonwealth, and was examined by Holmes. At the end of that examination he was permitted to take a seat in

After several more jurors had been called and examined, Holmes, addressing Judge Arnold, said: "Can I sit at the desk so as to be nearer

the jurors and the Court?" Judge Arnold-That can't be done.

Holmes-My voice has not been used much for a year. It is weak, and I fear if it is used much it may get weaker, and if I were nearer the

Court and jury I could be heard better.
Judge Arnold—Though your voice is weak, we
can hear you; the court is very quiet.
Holmes—If I should after to-day go on without Holmes—'I I should after to-day go on without counsel, could the dock be placed nearer the rail? Judge Arnoid—We will think of that hereafter. When Richard Johnson was called District-Attorney Graham asked him whether he had read or discusse! a sensational book published by the defendant, entitled "Holmes's Own

This is not the time or piece to d'scuss that question," interrupted Holmes. "I have published no book or authorized any to be pub-

know better," said Mr. Graham. The juror answered "no" to the question, how-eyer, whereupon he was accepted without fur-

Michael J. Scanlon was severely cross-examined by Holmes, who finally challenged him peremp-torily. Holmes also challenged John McLaughlin and John C Risley peromptorily, and asked the Court if he had a right to make further chal-

up to the time the jury is sworn," said Mr. Graham.
"I would rather have my instruction from the Court than from you, Mr. Graham," coolly re-

plied Holmes.

John Richardson, sr., weaver, was called, and his answers proved satisfactory to the District-Attorney. He was, however, peremptorily chal-

his answers proved satisfactory to the District-Attorney. He was, however, peremptorily challenged by Holmes.

When the bex had been filled, Mr. Graham instructed the crier to ask the prisoner if he was satisfied, and, if he was, to swear the jury. Holmes, without waiting for the question of the crier, asked the Court whether the District-Attorney had the right further to challenge jurers, if he, Holmes, were not to exercise that right. Judge Arnold replied that the District-Attorney could challenge until the jury was sworn. Holmes then peremptorily set aside three jurors. After exercising his right to challenge peremptorily, and the box having been filled by jurors After exercising his right to challenge peremp-torily, and the box having been filled by jurors subsequently called, Holmes inquired how many challenges he had made, and was told sixteen, leaving him four more. He then addressed Judge

leaving him four more. He then addressed Judge Arnold, saying: "I urgently ask that the case be continued now the case be continued now before I decide whather "I urgently ask that the case be continued now until to-morrow morning, before I decide whether I shall elect to make any further challenges, and so that I can have the consultation I desire and an opportunity to send to Mr. Rotan for papers in possession of my former counsel."

Judge Arnold—I will send for the papers, but

the case must go on.

Holmes—The delay is but short, and I feel that if I were given this delay I shall be able to get Judge Arnold-You have discharged your coun-

Judge Arnold—You have discharged your counsel and the case must g on. We cannot lock up
the jury all night to oblige you.

Holmes pressed for the delay, and said that so
far as he was concerned he did not care about
having the jury locked up.
District-Attorney Graham—It is the law.
Judge Arnold—You have discharged your counsel and the case has been called, and we intend
that it shall go straight on. There must be no
motion for a delay. (T) the clerk of the court):
Swear the jury.
Holmes—I desire to challenge two, if that is the
last resort.

Holmes—I desire to challenge two, if that is the last resort.

He was permitted to do so, and within a few minutes thereafter, the box being again filled, both the Commonwealth and the prisoner expressed satisfaction with it. Clerk Henszey then swore the jury severally, and recited the indictment charging Holmes with the murder of Benjamin F. Pietzel, and instructed them as to their duties. This being done, the court took a recess.

When court reconvened at 3:39 Holmes sat in the dock busily engaged taking notes during his terrible arraignment by the District-Attorney in the opening argument. An occasional flush that suffused his cheek, and once in a while a slight lifting of the eyebrows when the District-Attorney became particularly earnest, were the only marks of emotion exhibited by Holmes. When

marks of emotion exhibited by Holmes. When the District-Attorney had closed his argument Holmes requested that he be allowed to have light and writing materials in his cell in the county prison. This was granted, and then Holmes asked to be allowed to see his wife. (A sharp in-terchange of dialogue occurred between the pris-

oner and the District-Attorney as to which wife he wanted to see, and finally Holmes was driven to say that it was the last woman who had been deceived into marrying him. This woman has re-fused to see Holmes, but he obtained a promise from the Court that a jetter should be given her to-night and that if she would comply an answer to it should be sent to him from her.

Burlington, Vt., Oct. 28.-Chief of Police Dumas has made further investigations in the cellar of the house occupied by Holmes while here. He found a bottle of chloroform and an excavation which contained lime and a few pieces of bone mixed in it. The doctors were unable to say whether or not they were human bones.

#### SUICIDE OF DR. JAMES B. CARPENTER.

HE WAS A RESIDENT OF GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., AND A BROTHER-IN-LAW OF EX-GOV-ERNOR FLOWER.

Gouverneur, N. Y., Oct. 28 (Special).-Dr. James B. Carpenter, one of Gouverneur's wealthiest and most respected citizens, met death by his own hand shortly before moon to-day. He had been despondent for some weeks over his falling health, and to-day he took a pistol, an old one which had been about the house for many years, and went to a closet on the upper floor. He locked himself in, and, lying down, sent a bullet through his heart, No inquest was held. The dead man belonged to a New-England family. He was born at Johnstown July 9, 1819, and graduated from the Gouverneur Seminary and the Castleton Medical College-from the latter place with high honors in 1847. He was married in the year following to Roxaline Flower, a sister of ex-Governor Flower. Mrs. Carpenter died in 1887.

Dr. Carpenter had lived here since 1867, and for a number of years was one of the largest practitioners in this section. He retired from active work about ten years ago, since which time he had ca-joyed a life of case. He was a liberal giver to the Gouverneur Masonic Temple. He was a Democrat in politics. closet or the upper floor. He locked himself in,

#### SENATOR CHANDLER PREDICTS WAR.

HE SAYS THE UNITED STATES MUST FIGHT ENG-LAND, AND THAT WE WILL WIN CANADA.

Concord, N. H., Oct. 28 .- "The Evening Monitor," Senator Chandler's newspaper, contains a leader from his pen to-night in which war with England is predicted. It has for its caption, "Our Coming War with England-A Prediction." It is summar-

War between the United States and England is inevitable. It will arise on account of Principal dis-War between the United States and England is nevitable. It will arise on account of British disregard for our direct interests. It will also be forced by British encroachments upon other nations all over the world. It will be fought by us, having Russia as our European ally. As a war offensive on our part it may not happen within twenty years. As a defensive war it may come sooner and should be welcomed. One sure result will be the capture and permanent acquisition of Canada by the United States.

#### PLANT DAY AT ATLANTA.

NEARLY 5,000 EMPLOYES OF THE "PLANT SYSTEM" VISIT THE EXPOSITION.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 28.-President Collier, of the Exposition, has been compelled to relinquish the duties of his office temporarily on account of his health. He started for New-York last night, by way of Savannah, and will remain there Wednesday. He will remain in the metropolis one day only and will return to Atlanta. He goes for the sea voyage. Yesterday H. B. Plant eelebrated his seventy-sixth birthday. To-day was Plant I ay at the Exposition. Officials and employes from all the railway, steamship and express lines controlled by Mr. Plant, and numbering nearly 5,000, were in the city to celebrate the day. The public exercises occurred in the auditorium. The guests were welcomed by Mayor King. Morgan F. Plant responded for his father.

The Missouri Press Association, 200 strong; the Arkansas Fress Association, 160 strong, and the Illinois Press Association, with 150 people, are among the visitors to-day.

#### WARSHIPS ON THE LAKES.

OON M. DICKINSON CRITICISES SECRETARY HER-

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 28.-When asked about Secre tary Herbert's refusal to allow the building of gun-boats on the Great Lakes, although the Detroit bid was the lowest and the spillty to build not denled, Don M. Dickinson, ex-Postmaster-General, said he knew nothing of Secretary Herbert's decision beyond what he had seen in the Washington dispatches.
"If the report is true," he said, "I am confident

that the matter has not been decided upon its merits. A precedent was furnished by Secretary Tracy during the Harrison Administration when he rejected the bid of the Bay City Ship Yard. It is this precedent that I have been combating The decision coming at this time doubtless proceeds from a disposition not to have a new question injected into the present grave complications with England.

the present grave complications with England.

"After the Bay City precedent," continued Mr. Dickinson, "the Senate called upon President Harrison for a history of our relations with Great Britain on this subject. The report of Mr. Foster, the Secretary of State, was not sent to the Senate until December, 182, and was not printed and distributed in time for any consideration before the adjournment in March, when the new Administration came in, Secretary Foster states officially in that report that Great Britain herself has constructed two warships on Owen Sound, and that Her Majesty's Government has taken every procustion to conceal the fact. This report sent to the Senate by President Harrison is entitled 'Senate Executive Document Number 9, Lilid Congress, Second Session.'

has taken every precaution to conceal the lact. This report sent to the Senate by President Harrison is entitled "Senate Executive Document Number 8, LHI Congress, Second Session."

"I may add to this." said Mr. Dickinson, with emphasis, "that every one of the ships constructed by the Canadian Pacific for use on these lakes in connection with that quasi-military railroad to the Pacific were built as warships in every respect except their armament, and they can be equipped with modern guns with dispatch. They are so constructed that this can be done."

### SAVED FROM THE MOB.

MARTIN, THE CAUSE OF THE TRAGEDY AT TIFFIN.

OHIO, REMOVED TO SANDUSKY. Cleveland, Oct. 28 .- A dispatch to "The Press' from Sandusky, Ohio, says: "Lee Martin, the murderer of Marshal Shultz, of Tiffin, is safe in the county jail here. He arrived ast night in the custody of Sheriff Schlessman, of Sandusky County, and a deputy from Seneca County. After the excition and traple events of Saturday night at Tiffin in ing and tragic events of Saturday night at Tiffin it was decided as unsafe to allow the prisoner to remain in the jail there, and he was taken to Fremont, being smuggled out of the jail by a rear door. After he had been locked up there a mob of 500 persons assembled and threatened to storm the jail. After consulting Judge Greene, of Fremont, Marshal Schlersman was directed to bring the prisoner to Sandusky. A number of persons had driven over to Fremont from Tiffin, and there was a mob on the piatform at the depot when Martin was placed the platform at the depot when Martin was placed abourd an eastbound train. The mob was angry and threatening, but made no attempt to get the prisoner. Martin was taken safely to Norwalk and thence to the jail here. Later in the evening about one hundred militamen arrived in boxcars attached to a freight train on the "Big Four" road, but upon learning that there was no disturbance here they returned to Tiffin. All is quiet at Tiffin, but there is much feeling against Sheriff Van Ness."

#### MORE WORK FOR NIAGARA. Philadelphia, Oct. 28.-W. W. Gibbs, president of

he Electric Storage Battery Company, of Philadelphia, returned to-day from a trip to Niagara Falls, where he investigated the advantages for establishing an immense storage battery plant, to be operated by power from the great falls. be operated by power from the great fails. Mr. Gibbs said that while it had not been definitely decided to establish the plant at Niagara, the building of another immense manufactory has been made necessary by the increased demand for storage batterles, and that so many advantages were offered at the Fails that it would probably be located there. cated there. KILLED THE WRONG MAN.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 28.-A dispatch to "The Jour-nal" from Grand Rapids, Mich., says; "John Amcrose Smalley, who was shot by officers while reesting arrest, was not the murderer of Detective George .W. Powers, of this city. Smalley took no active part in the Fennville robbery, and was at Brinton on the night of the robbery. The murderer ot Powers and leader of the gang at Fennville is a man who is known to the officers, but they only refer to him as Smalley's double. large in the West, and it is expected his arrest will large in the West, and it is expected his arrest will soon follow. Evidence secured by the officers working on the case proves beyond peradventure these statements. Although John Smalley was not at Fennville, he was the chief organizer of that and other train robberles. His part was to plan the ruld and establish an alibi for his double, who did the active work. This is the part Smalley played in the Fennville holdup and also in the Kendalville (Ind.) train robbery, which was engineered by the same crowd."

to-night. Mayor Strong will preside. Ex-Mayors Hewitt, Edson and Grant will speak on the great issue of the day-Canal Improvement.—(Adv

#### "PULLS" WERE NECESSARY

MORE REVELATIONS OF TAMMANY DOCE

WHEN CROKER OR SOME WIGWAM CHIEFTAIN WANTED A MAN EMPLOYED OR BOUNCED, IT HAD TO BE DONE-INSTANCES OF FAVOR-ITISM-J. SERGEANT CRAM BE-

> FORE THE COMMISSION-EDS OF ACCOUNTS.

on with their investigation of Tammany dock n ethods under the old hoard, and brought out some interesting things from the minutes of meetings of the late Commissioners. Political

The first witness called to the stand was J. Sergeant Cram, formerly Dock Commissioner. Daniel McClure appeared for the New-Jersey Steamboat Company. Commissioner Terry asked Mr. Cram if his official acts had ever been influenced by his political affiliations.

as I am here under oat 1 I will say that I never was."

Commissioner Terry then asked the witness about the Cromwell Line pier, where the city is now getting a rental of 25 cents a square foot for certain land under water. No rent was paid in the past. Mr. Cram said that he did not feel able to explain why until a map of the land under water had been produced, so a messenger

#### FEIGNED IGNORANCE.

blandly: "I beg pardon, but what is your

in surprise.

has heretofore received attention by the present Dock Board, was then brought up. Pier No. 46. North River, was formerly leased by the New-Jersey Steamboat Company, for \$20,000 a year, and sub-leased to the Norwich Company for \$38,000 a year. Now the Norwich Line rents directly from the city, and \$38,000 instead of \$20,000 goes into the city treasury. Mr. Cram said that he had no special rela tions with ex-City Chamberlain O'Donohue, who

"I am entirely satisfied with my explanation. After some further questions about alleged favoritism and neglect to secure proper rentals by the old Board, Commissioner Terry produced extracts from the minutes of the old Dock Board and began to read them. They proved extremely interesting. When the question of appointing man by the old Dock Board came up, the minutes

Commissioner Terry asked some hard questions of Mr. Cram. The latter affected not to be flurried. When the minutes of the old Board quoted Mr. Cram as saying: "Mr. Croker asked me to support that man," and Commissioner Terry asked him if politics did not influence him a little bit, he said: "Other things being equal, I always

Cram denied that he had received passes from ocean steamship companies, but admitted that they "might have made him a low rate when he went abroad.'

checks, which Commissioner Terry showed him, made out to the order of Richard Croker. Mr. Terry did not go into details regarding

While Commissioner Terry was reading the minutes of the old Dock Board, Mr. Cram yawned and said that he wanted to get away. He said that he was anxious to reach his office. "I think that this examination is largely immaterial," he said, wearily. When asked regarding certain portions of the minutes in which he was quoted as favoring men sent by Croker, he grew particularly listless and murmured: "Oh, I probably ap-

of Mr. Croker.' Once Commissioner Terry asked Mr. Cram to he believed all he read in the newspapers.

Instance." Here are printed some of the extracts that Commissioner Terry read off; they have never been

At the meeting of June 29, 1833, I find the following: "Speaker Suizer appeared and said: 'On behalf of the organization of the Xth District, I would like to ask for two dock builders, both good men and both good dock builders."

President Cram-I want to ask for information why, when by an order from the Board, the boss mason in the Department was put in charge, and against whom there has never been any compaint of any sort—I appointed him for Commissioner Daly—Parker goes and lays him off and puts the man whom he succeeded in his place. He is an excellent man.

Daiy.

Commissioner Phelan—Croker does not want him.

Engineer—He is a good man, but he has been falling off since he has been in this Department.

Commissioner Phelan—He says that he has got a

President Cram-I will tell you frankly, Sulzer as brought into my room about 500 laborers. Meeting of July 15, 1894. Subject under discustion, repermitting Houston, West Street and Pa-

Presiden' Cram—It is his private property, isn't that?

Englicer—Yes, outside of—
Commissioner Phelan—Granted, and ask the superintendent to call on Commissioner White.

Extract of August 7, 1835:
President Cram—I think that we will have to dismiss all the employes of the Department from the Xith Assembly Pistrict unless they bring letters from Scannell before I appoint anybody. I don't know whether he wants John O'Brien—he wants two or three men discharged. I hate to discharge laborers except for cause, but he says that John O'Brien, who is a very decent old man, was appointed without his request.

Engineer—Here is another, John D. Temple. Was he appointed as a dock builder?

President Cram—Yes, there is room for another good man.

# The Commissioners of Accounts yesterday went

"pulls" and cases of favoritism came up con stantly. The city's interests apparently didn't worry the late Dock Board; all they wanted was to consult the wishes of some Wigy'am magnate.

"I corsider that an impertinent question, but

was sent to the Dock Department for a map.

#### Mr. Cram looked at his inquisitor, and said

"My name is Terry," said the Commissioner The case of the Norwich Line pier, which

appeared for the New-Jersey Steamboat Company before the old Dock Board. I am not making any explanation," said he

nearly always reported the Commissioners asking: "Has he a pull?" AFFECTATION OF INDIFFERENCE.

appointed a friend or a Democrat."

Mr. Cram denied that he had received two

these checks. He said later that more about them would be brought out at the next session. Mr. Cram said that the checks were handed him to give to Mr. Croker, but that he had declined to

pointed half a dozen men on the recommendation

"Not all; your reports on the Dock Board, for

published, as the board did not allow reporters in. Commissioner Terry began:

HAD A PULL. Minutes of June 29, 1893:

Engineer-I don't know unless he did not attend o his work. He was a good man. President Cram-He was appointed for Michael

Pull.

President Cram—He has a pull, and a very good pull, and he is a first-class man. Mr. Daly is personally interested in him. He is also in Dalton's district.

Commissioner Phelan—Dalton says that he is a Republican. President Cram-I never saw him until he came in from Mr. Croker. I want him tried again. Another extract:

vonia Ferry Railroad Company for car stand.

President Cram—I think that the company ought
to send every Commissioner a pass. I go up and
down every day and spend a dollar a week.
Commissioner White—Don't they send passes?
President Cram—No, it is a matter of convenience to do that.
Commissioner White—I suppose that. Send over
to the superintendent of that road and tell him
that I would like to see him some time next week.
Commissioner Phelan—That is the Crimmins syndicate; you need not bother. I know him.
Secretary—The permit is granted.
President Cram—It is his private property, ian't
that?

he appointed as a dock builder?
President Cram—Yes, there is room for another good man.
Secretary—You know the statement that Mr. Scannell made about Mr. Mason?
President Cram—What is the statement?
Secretary—He says that Mr. Mason has been going about talking about him.
President Cram—Is Scannell the Mikado?
Secretary—He says that he understands that be has been talking very bad about him, and that the man who was instrumental in getting him appointed is a very bitter enemy of his—Mr. Gray.
President Cram—I appointed him at the request of